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especially to Cremer, the more so that President McKinley, though personally favorable, expressed the opinion that any further attempt would be inopportune.

Nevertheless, a further attempt was made in 1908, when a treaty of limited arbitration was drawn up by Secretary Root and Mr. Bryce, our Ambassador, who had the fear of the Senate before their eyes. I well remember how keen was the regret of Cremer that this treaty fell so far short of his ideal, and how I tried to assure him that all the rest would follow in due time.

Since then many things have happened. The international movement in favor of arbitration has gone forward by leaps and bounds. The democracy in all countries has grown increasingly restive under its almost intolerable burdens. Labor and religion are growing more and more international. Last, and not least, the people of the United States are awake to the greatness of their opportunity. A generation ago the peace movement in the United States was confined to amiable enthusiasts who had but small influence in the country. The seed they sowed has not been fruitless.

Only a few years ago the prevailing mood in America was that of benevolent goodwill towards the peace movement; now it has been replaced by ardent enthusiasm. The gathering of the Interparliamentary Union at St. Louis no doubt did much to educate public opinion, especially as the subsequent visit to President Roosevelt was speedily followed by his efforts to stop the horrible carnage of Russians and Japanese. President Taft has gone still further, and already has his reward in the sympathetic response of Sir Edward Grey. The further increase in the navy is deplorable indeed, but the speech of Sir Edward Grey is more than a set-off against it. For a year to come the scaremongers and mischief makers, who are the enemies of every country, especially their own, will have their wasteful and wicked way; the future is not with them, but with us who look forward to the time when man shall dwell "gathering all the fruits of earth and crowned with all her flowers."

Excessive British Naval Estimates.

Dr. Ede, Dean of Worcester, in a letter to Joseph Sturge of Birmingham, thus expresses his disapproval of the excessive British naval estimates for this year:

"*Dear Mr. Sturge:* I agree with you in deploring the action of the government in issuing such excessive naval estimates. Their action in this matter must weaken the confidence and shake the allegiance of a large number of Liberals, and were it not for the present position of the constitutional controversy, many of us would welcome the defeat of a Liberal government which proposes an expenditure apparently so far in excess of the necessity of the occasion, even according to the view of the extreme advocates of a strong navy; for it is now admitted that the scare of two years ago was founded on a misconception, and that the German program had not been accelerated — but that scare led to an acceleration in our program; and now the scare is proved baseless, we have a right to expect that a Liberal government will equalize matters by lessening the pace of construction. If the present navy, which is far stronger relatively than our navy has ever been, is not powerful enough to defend

our shores, when will it be? Is there never to be finality of expenditure? Is every increase of taxation to be absorbed by additional armaments and little or none expended on those social reforms which are overdue, and which the Liberal party exists to forward? We know from the researches of Messrs. Booth and Rowntree the large proportion of our population below the poverty line, unable to provide the bare necessities of healthy life, and the still larger number just above the line who sink below it when any extra pressure occurs. Are we to have a navy equal in power to a combination of any three or four powers and a people impoverished, underfed and housed in slums? But if the home effect of such expenditure is disastrous, the international effect is even worse. How can we expect other nations to believe in our peaceful intentions when they see us building a navy in excess of the needs of defense? Say what we may, they will see in this expenditure evidence that we are contemplating an aggressive policy, and mean to attack some one.

"As many Englishmen regarded the German naval increase as evidence of a design to invade us, so our increased estimates will be regarded by many Germans as proof of our intention to attack them. Far better than this increase in expenditure would be an honest attempt to arrive at an understanding with other nations, and Germany in particular, as to our respective interests in various parts of the world, and to cultivate more friendly relationships."

"Yours faithfully,
The Deanery, Worcester. "W. MOORE EDE."

A Woman's Cry.

How Long, O Lord, How Long? (Isaiah 11: 9.)

BY MARY WIMBORO PLOUGHE.

How long will the nations thou hast ordained
Wear the filthy rags of war,
That drip with a murdered brother's blood,
That stench with a brother's gore?
How long boast their proud enlightenment,
And yet will think it is right
To pillage and burn and rob and starve —
How long this shade of night?
How long, O Lord, how long?
How long will they use their sovereign right
To orphan their little ones?
To blanch the cheeks of their maidens fair,
As they slay each other's sons?
How long from their wives' lips will they wrench
The lonely widow wail,
And plead on it all thy blessing, Lord,
And never before Thee pale?
How long, O Lord, how long?
How long will mothers, down at their knees,
Teach to their sons Thy law,
Then have them snatched, and for greed maybe
Fed to diseases' maw?
And Christian nations send them forth
To be brothers unto the ox?
O Lord, our God, Thou 'lt reign o'er all!
How long this paradox?
How long, O Lord, how long?

How long will the treasures of earth be spent
 In hurling the hail of "hell" ?
 In launching its ships whose breath is death
 On the ocean's billowy swell ?

How long will this Thy footstool be ruled
 By this wrong idea of might,
 And Thy nations be like unto animals
 That snarl and growl and fight ?
 How long, O Lord, how long ?

Will not six thousand wearisome years
 Be enough for us to outgrow ?
 We dream we glimpse a glimmering gleam ;
 O Lord, is it so, is it so ?
 O, patience with our humanity yet
 While war's still the best can be done ;
 Through the din and dark hear our suffering cry :
 How long till the rising sun ?
 How long, O Lord, how long ?

O, we know that its light will be white like Thy throne,
 For Thy earth with a knowledge of Thee
 Shall be full just as soon as we comprehend,
 As the waters cover the sea ;
 With intensest longing and faith, O Lord,
 That never knows how to quail,
 Undaunted, expectant, we suffer and wait,
 For Thy edict never can fail,
 How long, O Lord, how long ?

Kempton, Ind.

New Books.

WAR OR PEACE — A PRESENT DUTY AND A FUTURE HOPE. By Hiram M. Chittenden. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1911. 273 pages.

This is not a history, nor a contribution of new facts, but an animated discussion in which old materials are skilfully handled by a vigorous writer and critic of war. The author commands attention because he has been an army officer and presumably knows what war means. He does not, however, draw upon his personal experience to any great extent. His treatment of the subject is impersonal, not reminiscent. He has a telling chapter, called "Mistaken Conceptions," in which he reduces to absurdity the so-called war virtues — honor, justice, patriotism and the heritage of military deeds. "The whole idea of war is irrational," he says. "The deeds of war are simply deeds of duty, and are worth no more nor less than deeds of duty done in times of peace. Often, indeed, the latter furnish the keener test." He also ridicules the fallacy of war insurance in the form of armaments quite as much as war itself, and shows that war preparations, when supposed to be aimed at a dreaded rival, like those of France against Germany (1870), or those of Germany against England, are sources of danger. He instances, on the other hand, the self-denying ordinance of the United States and Great Britain by which armaments are practically forbidden on the Great Lakes, the result of which has been to prevent international suspicion and to save needless expense. The author, with his habit of analysis, simplifies the issue between the peace men and the big navy party in the United States by showing that when the question between them comes up in Congress there is a difference

only between voting for two battleships or for one battleship, each side maintaining with equal sincerity its own view of the case. This narrowing of the issue is helpful to the reader, but the author unexpectedly goes on to justify the big navy plan by showing how little the difference the additional expense for two ships really is when reduced to a per capita sum of money, and he approves the fortification of the Panama Canal. He offers little hope of escape from the present situation, but believes the nations will continue until they are overburdened with expense for armaments, or for other reasons, chiefly psychological, begin to see the futility of war preparations. He believes that so long as other nations continue to arm, the United States must continue arming. He favors not only having a large navy, but an increased army. In this connection he considers the possible emergency of war with Japan, and makes use of it to support his position. He believes, however, that the present difficulties will be solved by world federation which, once instituted, will release for civic and productive use the wealth and the men that are devoted to war and war preparations.

One cannot help wishing that the author, with his keen insight and logical mind, might have suggested some immediate solution of the present problem through the work of the Hague Conferences or by diplomatic methods, as, for example, a new pacific policy or an international treaty calculated to limit war preparations, as his book might then have had more constructive value than it now possesses.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. Reports and addresses given at the third Quinquennial Reunion held in Berlin, June, 1904. With an introduction by May Wright Sewall. Vol. II. Boston. 1909. 197 pages.

This report on the International Council of Women contains an account of an important session which was devoted to international peace. The meeting listened to addresses by the Baroness von Suttner, Mme. Isabelle Bogelot, Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Sewall, Miss Sheriff Bain and others representing different peoples, most of them of the English-speaking races or Europeans. The addresses were made in English, French and German. The report sets forth the relation of the International Council of Women to the world peace movement, and may profitably be read in connection with addresses delivered by Mrs. Sewall at the National Peace Congress in New York City and the Pennsylvania and New England Peace Congresses. It contains portraits of the distinguished women of the Council.

UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE: COMPTE RENDU DE LA XVII^E CONFERENCE. Brussels: Misch & Thron.

This report of the sixteenth meeting of the Interparliamentary Union contains documents relating to the preparation for the Conference, and a record of its sessions from day to day, together with reports and speeches on various subjects presented for discussion, the resolutions adopted and the names of members in attendance. Among the important topics of the day that were considered were the neutralization of interoceanic straits and canals, the Naval Conference of London, national commissions on peace, international postal tariffs and the matter of asking the Bureau at The Hague to furnish